with Cates from the latter city to the 28th ult.

The late Captain General Pezuela was still in the city, The yellow faver had disappeared, and Ravana was quite

We are indebted to the purser of the Black Warrior for

Our Havan Correspondence.

HAVANA, Sept 28, 1854. A Buil Fight and Grand Ball - Termination of the Ocation -Resumption of Business-A Glance at Pezuela-Guba's Moiety of Governors-Censorship of the Press Abolished and Plenty of Heraids Wanted-A Firm Stroke at the Stave Trade-Executive Appointments-Trade Report and Theatricals.

I hope your readers are not satisfied with the profusion of roses and feasing that has been brought to their attention from our midst. The people have not wested under the infliction of the reality, but lengthened into four rounds of tweety four hours that which was legally, under the permissive assetion of Gen. Pezuela, confined to three. The ball fight of Sunday afternoon, which was in the programme of our enjoyment, was a failure; the bulls were not wanting, save in spirit, to die for our amusement, and I was not sorry that everybody else was disappointed. Gen. Concha was present in order to comply rigidly with all the forms langed for his welcome, but I could not perceive that he had the sentiment of the brutal show in his breast.

The ball at Escamiza's magaineent saloon was filled with a vast crowd, jammed in, or all imaginable phases of fashion, beauty, and I thought some variety of color; but in this, with short sight, not of age, I may have been mi-taken. The rooms were opened with a national air from a perfect orchestra-

Then came the smooth waltz, to whose floating sound, like dresum, we go gliding round.

Not all a dresum, for there were the blest and to be blest, and nothing was wanting for desire to rest upon,

Then came the smooth waltz, to whose floating sound, Like dreams, we go giding round.

Not all a dream, for there were the bleat and to be bleat, and nothing was wanting for desire to rest upon, save the space for motion and pure air to breaths. I shall not a well upon this scene of brillancy and loveliness, for it is too much for my sober senses, only to add—

To the witchery here my sense is not dead,
But, sh, me! I must home on got me to bed.

And I did as soon as I could, if not as I would.

At eight o'clock in the evening of our last day o' grace, while strolling upon the Plaza, intent upon the music discoursed there, and the evenous that filled the promenade, I came almost in contact with the Marquis de la Preuch, who was enjoying the last of the scene for which he had helped in contribution. True greatness consists in dying with grace, and the Marquis is perfect in the design part of his duties, and demonstrates that he can took in the face those who hade him and be him self unmoved. There was a careless case of movement, not devoid of digalty, which induced respect of the crowd, who had been so lavish of their favor to the successor of his power. Office makes a great difference, in vulgar estimation—and iff. Pezuela is now a very common men area smong us—but when the tide may turn, and Christins, for the ninth time, get back to Spain, we know not. Until then his chances for public henors or power are very elim.

In about his years we have had six Captains over us—O'bonsell, alony, Concha. Canejo, Pezuela and Concha—which shows that we may have the same proportion to expect for the fature. Of these Concha has been the favorite, and has done the spenish nation. I shall not run the scale of value for the others. Omeha shock in the second of the grant perfected, the United States restricted, the law is favorite, and has done the lawast the government of the favority with Legiand, and street preaching without riot and bloods of value for the organ perfected into the law of the city were gone. When he was a p

Africa aball cease—that efficial corruption will be visited with stern justice, and that edicial oppression of the elitizens, or injuitous exactions, will not be permitted. Garetted also 27th—Lieut Governors—Col of cavalry, José Equeime, to Trinidad; Col of Infantry, José Eulate, to Villachara; Lieut. Col. and first chief of Infantry regiment of I sale? 2d, Casimiro de la Mucla y Chacon, to Mariel with residence at Guanajay; Lieut. Col. Gregorio Lambea, commandant of the lat Pegiment King's lancers, to San Juen de toe Ramedios; and the Lieut. Col. Juan de Mata Ramos—of the amall stores, roft impeachment, Black Warner retriniscences—has been directed to transfer his Lieut. Governor's appointment at Santi-Espiritu to the commandant of the same arm, at that port, on detached service. The publications made by order of his Excellency. Here, I beg leave to observe that Gen. Pezuela complained that he could find ne honesty to use to have his measures against negro introduction enforced. All the officials who have been removed and replaced by better mea, have played into the hands of the spaculators and into their own pocksts. I do not think there will be any connivance with the slave desires by those who have been appointed by Concha; but we shall see, and we will also see them punished if they 50, although no such thing has accurred under the administration of Pezuela, who is represented by his English friends as being very pure.

pure.

Lieut. Col. Augustin Jimevey is our Chief of Police, in place of Zuvita. Promotion of Col. Francisco Martinez de Unda to Brigadier and the communiant of the inspection department of customs revenue, entered upon his duties on the 26th inst-all which promt action is in

duties on the 26th inst-all which promt action is in order of good government.

I hand you our last commercial report, which will be found to cover all transactions of interest. We have no sickness of consequence, and have favorable prospects for the approaching sugar and tobacco harvest. The Black Was rior entered port last evening and leaves this morning, before we are permitted to receive our papers.

Ceneral Concha, his family and staff, appeared last night at the Tacou theatre, and were received with the most enthusiactic expressions of attachment. This perfermance was devoted to be nevelence—the poor—and Concha to be the almoner for the people. I have not heard what the receipts were, but the house wes filled to its whole capacity.

Havana, Sept. 28, 1834.

HAVANA, Sept. 28, 1854. Ueneral Powela's Houth-Address to the Soldiery-Offi-cial Changes Appointments, and Pay-Lots of Royal Decrees-Pulling the Island in Order-Banishment of some Officers-The City Walls, Warchouses and Railway to be Removed-Injury to the Property of the Queen Mother-An Editor "Backing Out" - Why Spain Won't Sell Guba-Important Circular from Concha-Intense

Grief of the Stare Dealers.

The Marquis de la Pezuela has recovered his health, for on Sunday morning last, accompanied by his wife, he walked in the Plaza del Vapor (a large public market, or called, outside the walls), and in the evening of the same day I met him, attired in mufti, with his wife leaning on his arm, promenading in the Plaza de Armas, fellowed by a large crowd, who, however, kept a respectful distance. The military band, I may observe, per-formed one of the patriotic airs about which you have heard so much recently. This seemed to delight all present vastly. This simple conduct of the Marquis has re stored him in a great measure to the favor of the masses, his former exclusiveness being one of their causes of complaint against him. It is known that he was accustomed to shut himself up in the receiving room at the palace, giving orders that no one, not even the consuls of foreign countries, should be admitted to his august presence. If any business of importance required his attention, it was recessary first to communicate the nature of it in writing before an andience could be obtained—added to which he invariably refused to receive advice, even from his counciliors, apparently being of opinion that no one know as much as himself. This conduct, and his exclusive habits, gained him many enemies. Had he been more accessible he would have been more popular. But all this is of the past Now for the present, and our future prospects.

In order to render my correspondence of the events of the present reign complete, I send you below a translation of the ingeneral order? of the 22d inst: of fore zn countries, should be admitted to his august

MILITARY SECRETARY,
SOLDIERS—I newly owe to the goodness of her Majesty
the honor of being among you ame at your head. I know
very well that you have sunk deep is your head. I know
very well that you have sunk deep is your heads love for
the Queen and to the country, and the courage and discipline which support you. I hope you will ever retain these
virtues. For ought not to doubt that I shall always he
terioù againet whatever fault may darken them, cles you
may rest assured that your well being will be striven for by
me with continued preddiction.

virtues. To the whatever family and the strives are several that your well being will be strives may rest assured that your well being will be strives in your me with continued predilection.

Soldier—The country and Queen always trust in your Soldier—The country and Queen always trust in your follow descriptly the correct conception that such leves he comportment has in all time obtained, and as your Cap tain Queen hopes.

M. JCAQUIN MORALES DE RADA,

Brigadier in Chief of the Staff.

This is succeeded by the appointment by the Queen of Dos Josquin del Mansano se Segundo Gobo, (second in communa), in consequence of the bad besits of his ex-cellency benor Marshall, Don Francisco La Valette, who

ordency benor Marshall, Don Francisco La Valette, who retires.

The Gooda of Sunday last contains a series of lengthy royal orders. They are too profix to in tuce we to translate them, sentence by sertence, nor would the interest they work excite warrant my doing so. I however send you below the substance of the whole of them.—

The office of Secretary of the Civil Department of the Island of Cuba will be composed of a secretary, with a salary of \$6.00 cash four section chiefs, with salaries of \$1.00 cash, four third officers, with salaries of \$3.000 cash, four third officers, with salaries of \$3.000 cash, four third officers, with salaries of \$3.000 cash, four third officers, with salaries of \$2.000 cash, salaries of the salaries of \$2.000 cash, salaries of the salaries of the order of \$2.000 cash, salaries of the salaries of the base of \$2.000 cash, salaries of \$2.000 cash, sa

of Public Works, the members of which are to have equal votes with him.

The Office of Accounts and the Treasury of the Protective Assembly will be embedied in the Board of Public Works. The board will be paid with treasure, which the Protective Assembly administers on the day.

The bolders of the offices of Government Secretary and of the administration of Public Works, will be considered as of the State; being those who reason in that dependence or these who interfers in the incorporated offices of the different Assemblies which remain as consultative according to my royal decree of this day, or they may be of new appoint ment.

ment.

The Governor and Captain General is authorized to take
the accessary measures for the purpose of forming in the
Secretary's office an account section is which all accounts
relative to it shall be referred, and which shall be compelled
to give me all secounts respecting it for my royal approbation.

The Captain General is authorized to appoint all the officeholders that may be necessary, with their salaries and contingent expenses, also giving to me an account of these for my royal approbation. Bated in the Palace, 17th August 1851. Signed by the royal hand.
Contensigned by the Minister of State.

Contensigned by the Minister of State.

JOAQUIN F. PACHECO.

Is not the foregoing very luci if Must it not be very satisfactory to the evertaned people of Juba that such salaries are paid to officials, the work of any fire of whom any broker's clerk in Wall street would easily perform at d have sufficient time on hand to walk up and down Breadway at the fashionable hour, and to go to the opera in the evening.

By another royal order, dated 224 August ult., Don Juan Sunge is appointed Secretary of the Civil Government of Cuba.

By a third royal order of the same date, the following named gentlemen are appointed "Chiefs of Sections" of the civil government of Cuba, viz.—Don Isidor Wall, I on Manuel guirre Tejark, Don Ramon Just and I on bligue! Sunrea Vigil; keeping to the first the rights and privileges which belong to his elevated rank as chief of administration in the Fenin ula.

The following named are appointed as first office holders.—Don Francisco de Pauler, Diaz y Mendoger, Don Auselme Villaeccus, Don Fernando Ararjo and Don Fermin Figuerra.

Figuerra.

As second office holders, the following named are appointed:—I on Jose Ga lestra y Fran, Don Jose Maria Noguerra, Don Jaime Morales and Don Franqu'iln Sandalid de Noda.

peinted:—Ion Jose Ga lestra y Fran, Bon Jose Marix Noguerra, Don Jose Morales and Bon Franqu'lin Sandalid de Noda.

As third office holders, the following:—Don Melitan Renerga, I on Jusu Manuel Ortiz, Don Jose Maria Arboleya and Bon Jose Garcia Vergara.

Ion Francisco Ciementa dela Peca is appointed keeper of the archives.

There you have il e names of the whole kit of them—as pretty a set as ever preyed upon the vitals of an unfortunate country.

Next we have a decree from the Captain-General appointing Fon Manuel Gonzales del Valle a chief of a section of the civil government, in the place of Don Kamon Just, whose ill health does not permit him to perform the duties of the office.

By a veyal decree dated 17th August, it is ordered, That the junisa and the other especial corporations of the Captain Garcia of the office.

By a veyal decree dated 17th August, it is ordered, That the junisa and the other especial corporations of the Captain Garcia of the Garcia of th

possible for me to dictate my royal approbation concerning it.

Article 6. The Governor and Captain General will pass before such junta the account of the expenses for its approval, and its answer, whatever it may be on that o account on that askiest for the property and account on that askiest for its appropriate. Article 7. The above mentioned jurtas will be able to represent to the high government through the Captain General, the material improvements that they deem requisite in the branches under their several control.

Article 8. The Governor and Captain General will continue full President of the Protective Assembly. The Iamadant General of the Protective Assembly. The Iamadant General of the Protective Assembly. The Iamadant General of the Island will be Vice President.

Article 9. To the members who form to-day such juntas as represent agriculture and commerce, there will be added five more; three representing the industrious and two the appeals professions. These will be appointed by the Captain General until the removal of the juntas, when all will be changed, and others appointed in the manner the laws determine.

Article 11. The employment of syndies in such juntas is

changed and others appointed in the manner the laws de-termine.

Article 11. The employment of syndies in such juntas is alcolished.

Article 12. The archives and the minutes of the Secretary of all these juntas will be incorporated in the political office of the government to be exhibited to the Captain General.

Article 13. The duties of the Secretary of all juntas will be renformed by such officer of the Secretary of the civil and political government department as the Captain Gene-ral rhall direct.

Article 15. The Captain General is authorized to make the requisite dispositions in order to the execution of these due on, giving me a statement thereof for my approval. Article 15. The statute of the Protective Assembly, dated 17th, and posterior dispositions relative to it, that may no be opposed to the present decree, will remain in full force and power.

in full.

The Cartain General has appointed as a Provisional Director of Public Works the Wolenel of Engineers, Don Francisco Alexar, to act until the arrival of the officer appointed to that post. Under the same date it is disposed 'according to cur royal order, that the Trasurar's and the Auditor's offices of the protective juntas are to be incorporated with the Direction of Public Works, and the office of Secretary, held by Colonel Don Carles Fenites, is to cause." Carles Fenites, is to cease."

By the "royal order," dated 17th August last, it is decreed:—

Works, and the office of Secretary, held by Colonel Don Carles Penites, is to cease."

By the "royal order," dated 17th August last, it is decred:

Int. That the military Governor of the Havana will also be the political Governor of the rame city.

Article 2. It belongs to the political Governor of the Havana to precide over the Ayuntamiento, to execute its arrangements and to acquit all obligations of municipal administration that may before have belonged to the law.

Article 3. The political Governor will have, in addition to his selery, a gratification given to him. in addition to his selery, a gratification given to him. in addition to his selery, a gratification given to him. in addition to the selery, a gratification given to him. In addition to the selery, a gratification given to him. In addition to the selery, a gratification given to him. In addition to his selery, a gratification given to the Captain General error to be understood as privisional, until a definitive resolution is come to respecting them.

The Captain General has uppointed Rigiddier D m. Jose Ignacio Echavarria the political and military Governor of this city.

The duties of the censorship of the press will be here after peformed by the Captain General and by the various governors and ligutenant governors of the island, is stead of specially appointed consors.

The office of Administrator (Collector) of the Customs, hitherto held by Senor Bon Raimando P. Garrich, with hereafter be held by Senor Bon Raimando P. Garrich, with hereafter be held by Senor Bon Manuel Maria Cartagal, (late first officer) until the proper efficer appointed in Spain shall arive, and Bon Jone Arrastia will hold the effice hithest of filled by Senor Carbagal.

General Corcha has taken possession of the office of Suprinferedent Felegate of the Royal Eveloquer.

Of the effects of all these feerses and changes in effice each reader will probably form his own conclusion; on sequently it is not recreasely for me to offer any observations. The first part of the servati

amends, he has since been appointed Governor of Trinidad.

The present walls of this city are to be pulled down and others crected between three and four miles distance from the site of the existing walls I understand, also, the simosons (warchouses) de San Jose are ordered to be pulled down, and the railway leading to them taken up. Is this cone to injure the Queen Mother, Christica i—she, as I wrote you recently, being the chief stockholder in the compact to whom the magnificant warehouses belong. At any rate, the interests of a gentleman whom I have more than once mentioned in recent letters, Ramon Montaivo, will be affected by this; but I presume he will be compensated in some other way, if potent female charms—and they are indeed potent—lawe not lost their sway over General Concha.

The article in the Promo, for the publication of which its ectivor, Parcuval Riesgo, was fined five thousand rials furtle, was copied from the Madrid Diario. It is too lengthy to attempt to translate it this moraling. The only sentence, however, in which the name of the Marquid Charles of Inlame distancy of General Concha:—

To express openly the fixed habits—to brank asunder the lawes of Charles received as well-

posed of fulsame flattery of General Concha:—
Te oppose openly the fixed habits—to break asunder the balance of Cuban rociety—to violate the law, and to pull down the idel of improvement, and to produce general discentent—and was the method by which to show to the Spanish ration the necessity to sail the island to the American government, for such was the fixele—the reason why, under the pretence of a learned philosophy, and learing all towards this design, the Marquis de la Perusia tock the arms against the heart of the unsappy Cubans—we say against the heart of the unsappy Cubans—we say against the constr, without any sergulousnes, is suddenly to place tyranny's yoke on the head of its inhabitants.

Despite any servid de cores. Learney serget the imposi-Despite my epril de corps, I cannot regret the imposi-tion of thus fire upon Senor Riesgo, who constantly pub-liches the most insulting articles to American citizens-extracts from the New Orleans Computator, too. The

the Spanishes and in the first sunker the Primar gabthe states the impedition of the first gate.

In the state the impedition of the first gate
at having offended superior authority, and applicates in
the note above the commenoument of the summary of
news in the Weignt's paramet of the left instant, the
following observation:—"It is stated that haformation has insched the government, from
the most has been the progression of the summary of
the most of Spain has agreed upon terms for the six of
Cuta, and also that France and Railand sequiesce in
the transfer. If this be true the particulars will soon
be made public."

I have also perused the argument failve and convincing
editorial article in the firstant of the Mah, which was
evidually written under the impression that the
report was founded on truth. Oraving your pardin for
coverited much attention to this view of the subject, lab
glazare to be permitted to express a faw reasons as
they recur to my mind at the moment, why I do not believe that Spain has or will consent readily to the ceiling
of this bland to the United States or to any other power.

Because of the monogly officed to fatiguate for the
sale of her manufactores, wine, &c. 2 Because of the
monogly aboried to Statunder for the sale of her founsale can be subject.

Here were the monogly officed to fatiguate for the
sale of her manufactores, wine, so 2 Because of the
monogly aboried to Statunder for the sale of the founsale can be subject.

Here were the monogly officed to fatiguate the
sale can be giving then providable appointment here,
whilst at the same time parties considered dangerous
to the existence of the government can be sent to Caba
without giving then providable appointments here,
whilst at the same time parties considered dangerous
to the existence of the government can be sent to Caba
without giving then provided to prove

A Fore Fatiguate to the parties of the bland of the
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ment.
But in the exercise of these attributes such as the fulfilling of all orders and measures of the government your Excoloring must carefully reflain from all redden abuse of autority, such not being requisite to the design that those
propose to the meet vest indo out a fault but box until the
guitt is exholabled, can the law chastise; and my action
againt those abuses must be so much the more strict, so
neith the owner such table and the prestige of the government is conscribed, until the debt due to justice is paid to
the againteed.

menti-concerned, until the debt due to justice is paid to the aggrieved.

I thus that your I xerliency and a'l the authorities un der you will actively saviet my diorts to assure the sulper party of the same that such as the propose to me the same season, so it can be same to be same the same to great to proble work in party it is made and in the same and to trade, commodity, unbid decoration and a I that the admitstration may desire a same that the same that the party of the same that the

and to the country, whatever may be their other circumstances. Your Excellency will powerfully contribute to the pullic benefit, and to the well being of the governed—that is the principal object to which a lauthority must attend. Whilst the first attentions of the government do not permit no to give your Excellency more full instructions. I ought to indicate to you the conduct you ought to pursue in the delicate subject of the trade in negroes; the free, loyal and absolute repression of that condemned trade is towards the government of her Majesty a sacred obligation in the fulfilling of the treaties. I owards her representative in this island it is not less, and to all of them it will constitute a question to the horest. This trade must disappear, and it shall quite disappear. My worthy predecators have a constituted by the dispositions, and to the same end mine will direct themselves, to put an end to that immoral and prejudicial trade; it not being requisited he so that those who postess them shall be troubled under the pretext of assertations whence they are derived, as the laws sirect. (Signed) JOSE DE LA CONCHA Sceners Governore, Military and Political, of the Eastern and Wa tern Departments of this leland.

He is not, I presume, necessary that I should add that

HAVANA, Sept. 26, 1864.

It is not, I presume, necessary that I should add that this circular has given universal satisfaction to all classes, except the african slave traders, who, in their disappointment and grief, utter curses, not load but

deep.

Are you tired, good reader, of perusing this profix let ter? If you are not, I am of writing, and as it wants but ton minutes of the period when the Black Warrior's bags will be closed, I bid you respectfully farswell until the next steamer departs for New York. To conclude after the Sp mish fushion—Q. B. S. M.

POUGHKEEP-ME

Theatres and Exhibitions.

Jeademy of Music.—Madame Grisi and Signor Marlo will sing tenight in Douizetti's grand tragic opers of "Lucre's Borgit." The following powerful east is announced.—Lucrezia, Madame Grisi; Gennaro, Signor Mario; Mafilo Orsia. Signorini Donaranani; and Puke Alfonzo, Sigcor Susini. A very judicious change has been made since Mooday in the scale of prices, they having been reduced to \$2 to the parquette and first circle of boxes, and the second circle \$1. It is to be hoped that this alteration may prove favorable to the greater success of the opera.

Broadwar Theatrer.—Shakspeare's very popular tragedy of "King Lear" will be performed this evening. Mr. Forrest, of course, will appear as the old king, supported by Mr. Conway as Edgar, Mr. Hanchett as Edmund, and Madame Ponisi as Cordella. The amusing farce entitled "Hopeless Passion" will tollow, with Mr. W. Davidge, Mr. Grosvenor, and Mrs. Warren in the principal characters.

Bowkery Theatre.—Mr. Thomas Radeliffe has a benefit at this popular theatre to night. Four pieces have been relected for the occasion, viz.—"Exatable Bandin," "Forty and Fifty," "The Irish Lion," and "Tom and Jerry." Mr. Thomas B. Radeliffe will appear as Tim Vecre in the "Irish Lion."

Numo's Garden.—The entertainments this evening will come meace with the c.mic pant.mime of the "Coopers," the principal characters to be sustained by the Ravel family—after which a grand divertisement, with the Splendid pantomime of Jerume Ravel, entitled "Asphodel."

BURTON'S THEATRE —Manager Burton announces for this evening's amasements the same bill as that of last Monday. The farce of "The Moustathe Mania," the camedy of "Now a days," and the new and successful farce of the "Filliouster," are the selections. Mr. Burton, of course, appears.

NATIONAL THEATRE —The drama entitled "The Hunter of the Alpa" will be performed here this evening. Mr. J. K. Scott will play the part of Folix. The successful drama of "Fashion and Famine" will follow, and the whole will conclude with the comic ballet of "The Magic Rese."

WALLEY THEATRE—Me. Wallach.

whole will conclude with the comic bailet of "The Magic Rese."

Wallack's Theatre — Mr. Wallack will this evening perform his much admired character of Rover in Ukecte's nine comedy called "Wild Oats." Mr. Blake, Mr. Brougham, Mrs. Beer, and other members of this talented company, will support him. The concluding piece will be the excellent farce of "My Wife's Second Fleor," in which Mr. Vincent, Mr. Stewart, Mrs. Stewart and Mrs. Conover will appear.

Mistropolitan Theatre — The accomplished actress, Miss Julia Dean, will take a benefit this evening, on which consider Shakspeare's affecting tragedy of "someo and Juliet," will be enacted, with Miss Julia Dean as Juliet, Mr. E2dy as Romeo and Mr. Bytinge as Mercutio. The favorite farce of the "Young Scamp" will terminate the performance of the evening.

**PRINCAN MUSEUM — A good bill for the afternoon and control has been selected. "Eastache Baudin" is ancounced, with C. W. Clarke as Eustache.

Wood's Misstam Hall.—The burlesque on "Robert Macalre" continues to draw fine houses.

BURLER "A Orma House — Cinderelle," with a very

Bucker's Orma House .- "Cinderella," with a very cod Ethicpian concert, are to be performed this even

Woon's Ermorus Minerasia.—A good programme of sough overtunes and burlesques has been selected for this evening.

THE HOMICIDE AT THE ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL

Court of Oyer and Terminer. The Honorable Judge Mitchell, presiding.

TUESDAY, Oct. 3.—The Court was opened this morn rith the usual proclamation.

The trial of Dr. Robert M. Graham, who stands charged

with the murder of Co. Charles Loring, at the St. Nicholas Hotel, on the 2: of August last, having been set down for this day, the court room was filled with an anxious and interested audience a considerable time be fore the formal opening. The accused, Dr. Graham, was early conducted into court, and for a time occupied a seat in the jury box, in company with his brother in law, Mr J. Waterman. He afterwards took a seat behind his course', which he occupied throughout the day's pro cerdings. The prisoner is a middle sized, elegant looking man, apparently some forty years of age, with a thoughtful, reflective looking countenance—pale from long confinement in prison—on which it would be dif-ficult to detect the traces of that dissipation or violent passion to which his present unfortunate position is at tributed. He was neatly and punctiliously dressed. His wife was in court, occupying a seat beside him, attended by her uncle, Captain H. Marshall, and his lady, Major Heiss, editor of the New Orleans Delta, and his lady, and others. We also noticed in attendance Judge Lyons, U. S. Judge of the lower district of California; Judge Cleott, of Louisiana; Colonel Waldo, Major Fanney, Hon. Charles Clifton, of New Orleans; amusl C. Feed, Esq., of New Orleans, and a number of other

Fanney, Hon. Charles Gifton, of New Orleans; Samuel C. Feed, Esq., of New Orleans, and a number of other gentlemen from the Pootor's native clay, all testifying their deep interest in the proceedings in which their friend is so unhappily concerned.

The prisorer was formally arraigned at half past ten o'clock. The indictment charges that he, Robert M. Lorney, did, on the 2d of august isst, with force and aims, cloniously, wilfully, and of matice aforethought, make an assault in and upon tharies Loring, and did strike and thrust him, the said Charles Loring, and did strike and thrust him, the said Charles Loring, and did strike and thrust him, the said Charles Loring, and did strike and thrust him, the said Charles Loring, and the same of the left side of his back, thereby indicting a mortal wound, half an inch in braside and ten is that y ded. This second count charges the assault to have been committed with a sword, and the third with a sword attached to a cane.

The arraignment having been made, the Clerk of the Court, addressing the prisoner, asked:—

By yeu demand a triel?

Prisoner—Yes.

Clerk—re you realy for your trial?

Prisoner—Yes.

To the procedition, Lorenzo B. Shepard, Di trict attorney, appeared; and for the accured, Mosers, J. R. Whiting, Ches. O'Conor and A. Oavey Hall.

The Clerk then commenced to call the jury panel.

Penjsmin Keller having answered to his name, Mr. Whiting suggested that the jury be serven in the usual way, to answer such questions as would be demanded of him touching his compelency to serve on the jury, thereby dispensing with the necessity of a formal challenge, if such a course should be assented to by the District Attorney.

him touching his compelency to serve on the jury, thereby dispensing with the necessity of a formal challenge, if such a course should be assented to by the District Attorney.

The District Attorney supposed that the best way of proceeding in this case was that indicated by Judge Bronson in his judgment in the case of the Poople sgainst Bodine—that the challenge be clearly and distinctly made, and triers appointed to examine it.

Mr. Whiting—We propose to adopt the usual plan, which is to let the juror be sworn to answer such questions as may be put to him touching his qualification to serve as a juror; and under that oath the ordinary questions may be put tending to show whether he has any bias or feeling in the matter, or whether he has formed or expressed an opinion.

Judge Mitchell—You propose that the Court shall stand in the place of triers?

Mr. O'Conor—that is really what we mean to have done. We are astogether estisfied with this juror, but we think it may be as well to observe the precaution to inquire whether he has in any way been subjected to inferences which might commit him, either by reading the accounts published in the newspapers, or in any other way. The regular course of proceeding is by a formal challenge. We propose to dispense with that formality. The Court then tries the matter substantially, without the receisty of bringing forward a solean action. When we find a juror here—if such a one should appear—whose bias or other want of qualifications might seem to require a closer investigation, we will call for tries.

The District Attorney—I suppose that when the challenge is addressed to the Court, to be tried by the Court, the challenge for favor merely, and one not for principal acuse. If that caurse of proceeding proposed by the counsel for the defence to ask that the Court shall be substituted in the place of triers, for the purpose of trying a challenge for favor merely, and one not for principal cause. If that caurse of proceeding proposed by the counsel for the defence to state speci

Mr. O Conce—We shall take care not to embarrans the case at all

Judge Mitchell—The view that I take of the matter is, that under the circumstances before me, it is impossible for the coursel for the defence to know exactly what objection thromay be fill the jures shall be allowed to proceed far enough to elicit what are the facts to which objection may be made

The I istrict Attorney—Your Honor remembers the opinion of the Supreme Court in the case of the People ggainst Bodine?

Judge Mitchell—Yes; and I have no doubt that the course indicated there is the strictly formal way, but it is not always an expellent way.

The first juror called—Benjamin Keller was then sword to answer all questions put to him touching his competency to serve as a juror on this trial.

Mr. Whiting—Have you read the account of this transaction in the newspapers?

Witners—Yes.

winers—Yes.

Q. Eave you formed an opinion in relation to the guilt r innecesce of the accused?

A. I did at the time.

Q. Was that a hypothetical opinion, formed from reains the paysarper?

Q Was that a hypothetical opinion, formed from realing the newspaper?

A. No, sir.
Q. Was it a fixed opinion?
A. From the account that I read I made up my mind at the time.
Q Is your micd so free now as that you can sit and listen to the testimony, and decide according to the evidence, irrespective of what you read?
A. I think it is not.
Q. You would require some evidence to remove the impression new on your mind?
A. I thould—some very strong evidence.
Q. Have you any prejudice for or against the Doctor?
A. I do not know the gentleman.
The District Attorney declined to ask the jurant any questlens; and the tourt, upon the evidence given, decided that he was not competent to serve as a jurco on this trial.

this trial.

The some course of examination, slightly varied, was pursued with the other gentlemen on the panel who answered to their numes; and forty other persons were set aside upon a similar, or somewhat similar, state of facts and decision, viz.—

Therefore, the process of the parants so set aside, being examined, deposed as follows:—

Mr. Whiting—Did you read an account of the transaction in the papers?

Mr. Whiting—bld you read an account of the transaction in the papers?

A I read the first and second days' reports.

Q. Did you form and express an opinion as to the guilt or inacceare of the accused?

A. I did the first day; but on the second day the report was different, so I gare it up. (Laughter.)

Q. Then the second day's report did not agree with the first?

first?
A No, it did not.
Q. You formed an opinion on the first day—did you form an opinion on the second?
A. No, I gave it up altegether; I did not put much faith in the paper I was reading; I do not have much considence in that paper at all; I thought the reporters on that newspapers could not be so correct in their reporter, the matter having taken place at night.
Q. Was it in the same paper that you read the second day's recon?

ds y's report?

A. Yes.

Q. Po you continue to read that paper still?

A. Yes. (Laughter.)

Q. What paper is it?

A. The New York Nun.

Q. And you continue to read that paper since, although you have no confidence in it?

A. Yes; I keep it for cheapness. (Laughter.)

The joror was allowed to stand asige.

Seven jorors was eleventor ity challenged by the counsel for the defence and set aside. Three were excused on account of their imperfect knowledge of the English larguage, and two were altowed to stand aside by consent of counsel on both sides.

At ten minutes before 4 o'clock the jury panel was exhausted, there being then but cleven jurers admitted and sworn.

At ten minutes before 4 o'clock the jury panel was exhansicel, there being then but eleven jurors admitted and sworn.

The following are, so far, the names of the jury:—

1 Oscar Furdy.

2 John H Jagel.

3 Abijah Kount.

4 Pobert M. Wilcon.

5 Joseph W. Clowes.

6 Luman B. Wing.

The names of the persons summoned to attend as jurors, who did not answer when called, were again called over, and a fine of twenty-five dollars recorded against them respectively.

The reporters were requested by the District attorney and Judge to notify that the attendance of persons summoned on the jury panel is required in Court at two o'clock this (Wednesday) marning.

Council for the prescution and defence having consented to allow the jury panel is required in Court at two o'clock this (Wednesday) marning.

Council for the prescution and defence having consented to allow the jury post to their respective hemes, the Judge, aldressing them, said—

The gentlemen of the jury will understand that after they leave the court room they are not to converse either with each other or with any other person, in relation to this case Yeu are not to allow anybody to speak to you on the subject. The strict rule would require that you should be kept together; but as both sides have consented that you may go to your homes, it is with the understanding of course that you observe this rule.

The Court them, at ten minutes before four o'clock P. M, adjourned till this morning at ten o'clock.

THE ACCOUNTS OF SAMUEL DAYIDSON KING, Esq.—The immediate friends of this gentleman in Washington, on learning the state of his account with the government, as shown by the books of the Treasury, promptly determined to deposite the amount claimed to de well as the count, so that it (the account) can be finally settled without the slightest emberasement to Mr. K., who being afar off, is probably as yet unaware that any such balance appears to be due from him.

Court of General Sessions.

Before His Honor the Recorder.
Oct. 3 - At the opening of the court this morning, the Oct. 3 — At the opening of the court this morning, to following gentlemen were sworn as Grand Jurors: —
Amos F. Hatfield, foreman. Caspar Trumpy. Seth G. Babcoor. Chas U. Underhill. James F. andoigh Brant. James F. Freeborn. George Beldan. Ira Hutchinson. Seth W. Benedict. Preston H. Hodges. James L. Bannat. Charles B. Norton. Henry F. Spaiding. William Wallson. His Honor then charged them as follows:—
GENTLEMEN OF THE GRAND JURY.— The duties and now.

GENTIEMEN OF THE GRAND JURY—The duties and powers of grand juries have been so often stated, that I presume they must all be familiar to you. You have the power, and it is your duty, to inquire into, and, upon competent and sufficient proof, to indict in all cases of public of-ferces, or acts tending to them, that shall be brought under your notice. These offences consist of two gene-ral classes—felonies and misdemeanors. Felonies are ran cases—tennes and macuneaux resolutes are termed capital offences, or such as are punished by impricoment in the State prison—misdemenors are not so punished. The list of cases in w placed before the court for your attention, though moderate in comparison with the number of previous terms, yet includes a large proportion of those which are grave in their charater. The crime of burglary and the aveful c ime of murder still depres in the calcular; and considering the brief period which has elupsed since the last grand jury was in session, the picture presented is by no means as encouraging as it would at first view apparently seem. In looking into these cases, would it not be well to search for the causes that lead to the depravity which results in such crims as are here developed. For it is to be reambered that from these very inferior offences proceed that hardness of heart, that whetchess of mind, that rechesterous of spirit, which heatate not to plungs into the commit size of crimes of the gavest character. Thes, is it not need for the seed of the gavest character. Thes, is it not need for the seed of the gavest character. Thes, is it not need for the seed of the gavest character. Thes, is it not need for the seed of the gavest character. Thes, is it not need for the seed of the gavest character. Thes, is it not need for the seed of the gavest character. Thes, is it not need for the seed of the gavest character. Thes, is it not need for the seed of the gavest character. Thes, is it not need for the seed of the gavest character and the control of the law and the seed of the gavest character and the care of the gavest character. The seed is not not attention, as well as to more sections crimes? All demand the seed of the gavest character and a seed of the gavest character and a seed of the gavest character and the seed of the gavest character and the seed of the gavest character and th

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL MONEY MARKET.

Tuesday, Oct. 3-6 P. M.
The stock market was more active to day, but prices were not so well sustained. All the leading funcies were operated in to a greater extent on time, but the market value was slightly depreciated, probably on account of the unfavorable character of the last weekly bank state-ment. At the first board, I licols Central Bonds declined 14 per cent; New York Central Railroad, 14; Nicaragua Transit, 34; Cumberland Coal, 34; Hudson River Rull road, 14. Eric Bonds, 1871, advanced % per cent; Eric Income Bonds, 1: New York Central Bonds, 14; Harlam Railroad, 14. At the second board there was no change of consequence in any stock on the list. Reading Rail road appears to be the favorite just now. Its improve-

those members who wished to attend the meeting of stockholders in the New York and New Haven Rallroad Company. The meeting at the Apollo rooms terminated just as we anticipated. Not the first step was taken to adjust the difficulties, and a regular session of stockholders for thirty days would bring the two parties no nearer a settlement than they are now. The meeting was adjourned, to meet in New Haven in Nevember. The Connecticut stockholders doubt'ess expect by this movemen to out-manoen re the stockholders of this city; but the will make a mistake. Parties here will follow the n into the remotest corners of Connecticut if necessary, and wherever a meeting is held, there Mr. Abliah Mann will be found in all his strength. The parties he repreents have no fears that any Connecticut move ment will sacrifice their interest, so long as it is in his hands. Other parties will also be ably represented, and there is no escape We approve of the determina tion to hold future meetings in Connecticut. It is a Connecticut corporation, and all meetings relative to its affairs should be holden within the limits of that State. We do not believe that Connecticut law or Connecticut morals will permit innocent parties, whether they live in the State of New York or not, to be swin-dled out of two millions of dollars without giving them a chance to show the justice of their claims. The question at issue is surrounded with almost unsurmountable difficulties, and the only way to dispose of it is for those interested to meet together with a dispusition to discuss the points in a friendly spirit. The feeling exhibited today by many of the Eastern stockholders was not at all calculated to accelerate matters, but on the contrary served to create bitterness of opposition, and place the two parties in a more hostile attitude.

After the adjournment of the board, the following rales of bends and stocks were made at auction by Simeen Dreper :-
 50 charts Ningara Fire Insurance Co.
 105 ½

 200 do.
 Del., Lachawanca and Western RR.
 81

 25 do.
 Northern Ind. RR. Construction.
 84

 8 do.
 Michigan Fouthern RR Construction.
 84

 50 do.
 American Express Co.
 105

 60 do.
 Shoe and Leather Back.
 94½

The receipts of the Hudson River Railroad Company for Increase over 10 per cent...... \$15,054 51

The North River Insurance Company have declared a

emi-annual dividend of eight per cent, payable the 10th

The annexed statement exhibits the value of mer-chandles, &c., imported into this district during the south of September, in each of the past two years :-COMMERCE OF THE PORT OF NEW YORK—INFORTS.

September. 1858. 1854
1858. 1854
1859. \$10,582,731
Pres goods. 628,290 769,195
Pecis. 295,026 159,059

\$11 541,285 3,181,316 Totals......\$17,424,402 \$14,692,691 This shows a falling off in the aggregate importation Suring the month of \$2,731,861. The large amount with drawn from warehouse materially increased the total importation. The smount warehoused in September, 1854, was \$2,755,648, against \$1,577,358 for the same month last year. The warrants entered at the Treasury Department

descrite at the United States Mint, Philadelphia, daving the first nine months of 1854, compared with the corresponding period in 1853:-

UNDED STATES MINT, PHILADELPHIA, 1854 Usrim States hist, Pan
Coirage Fivat 8 Mos.
Double eagles \$13,476,226
Ergles 457,950
Half eagles 579,565
Quarter eagles 1,066,440
Dellars 247,654
Dellars 902,736 Sept. 7ofat. 3168,680 \$13,644,000 84 520 541,530 141,760 721,825 200,030 1,297,374 82,000 \$677,590 \$17 538,495 \$33,148 40,060 1,193,000 260,060 2,786,676 — 212,000 — 212,000 — 12 910 Total gold \$16,860,575 \$300,000 2,734 \$4,600.144 Total silver \$4,200,140 Copper 22,076,994 15,600,937 \$2,957,532 5,474,698 \$37,677,928 45,329,250 Decrease, 1854 \$5,134,156 \$2,517,165 87.661,324 The deposits of precious metals for the first

of the year were:-| 1862 | 1863 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 |

Total..\$40,851,646 \$7,332,560 \$31,136,579 \$2,668,000 Showing a decrease this year of \$9,715,007 in the amount of gold, and of \$4 667,040 in the amount of self-ver deposited, making a total of \$14,382,127 for the sine menths of 1854. It must be beene in mind in examining the above statement of deposits that large amounts of gold coin have been received from California that year instead of gold dust as last year. The coinage in San Francisco has been quite large for some time past and there will hereafter be less shipments of gold dust.

The following table shows the quantity of some of the principal articles of produce left at tide water, from the commencement of navigation to the 30 h of September nclusive, during the years 1852, 183 days; 1863, 163 days; 1854, 152 days :-

days; 1854, 152 days:

FECENT'S OF PRODUCE AT TIME WATES.

Canal opened April 20, 1852.

Flour, bbls. 2 221,568 1,736,168
Wheat, bushels 4 025,977 4,383,391
Co.m. 4,472,372 2,042,700
Barley 341,715 678,165
Rye. 140,128 63 893
Other grains 8,028,279 2,274 681
Beef, bbls. 21,042 25,702
Pork 68,666 100,423
Ashes 8,080 26,522
Butter, lbs. 1,240,392 1,299,281
Lard 9,963,727 10,252,055
Cheese 1,694,110 854,991
Wool 7,174,350 5,774,688
Bacom. 9,660,510 19,447,610
The quantity of flour, whest, corn and barles

The quantity of flour, wheat, corn and barle, left at tide water during the fourth week in September, in the years 1858 and 1854, was as follows :-

Frour, bbls Wheat, bu. Corn, bu. 1853.... 108,112 467,889 143,701 1254.... 86,122 61,868 498,488 Barley, bef. 208,789 123,289 Dec. . . 71,990 Dec.400,083 Inc.354,787 Dec.85,500 The oggregate quantity of the same articles left at tide water from the commencement of navigation to the 30th of September, inclusive, during the years 1853 and 1864.

was as follows .-Flour, bbls. Wheat, bu. Corn, bu. Barley, bu. 1853., 1,736,103 4,383,891 2,042 706 678,165 1854., 696,221 2,577,739 6,868,695 577,932 Dec., 1,039,882 De 1,806,152 Inc 4,815,989 Dec. 100,233 The aggrega'e quantity of the same articles left at tide water from the commencement of navigation to the 30th

of September, inclusive, during the years 1852 and 1854, was as follows:—

Flour. bbls. Wheat, bu Corn, bu. Barley, bu.
1852. 2,221,548 4,025,977 4,472,372 341,715
1854. 696,221 2,577,759 6,818,995 577,832

Pec. . 1,525 347 Pe 1,448,288 Inc 2,386,823 Inc. 236,217 By reducing the wheat to flour, the quantity of the latter left at tide water this year, compared with the

corresponding period last year, show a decrease of 1,401 112 bbls. of floor.

The whole amount of specie remaining in the van'ts of the United States Assistant breasurer in Boston on Saturday, at the close of the month of September,

The following table shows the amount of receipts at the Boston Custom House for the month and quarter ending Feptember 30, as compared with the same period last year:-

Statement of merchandise warehoused for the week nding September 29, 1854:-......111,692

Merchandise warehoused for Canada:-The Boston Courier of the 2d inst. says:-

The Boston Courier of the 2d inst. says:—

The postponement of Interest payments by the Ogdensburg, Central and Rutland Railroads has suggested a plan for freeing these corporations from the Cebts which it is evident they will rever be able to pay. It is to convert the first mortgages into 7 per cent preferred stock, and the second mortgages into 6 per cent preferred stock, and the second mortgages into 6 per cent preferred stock. In this way these corporations can make returns to creditors according to the amount of annual net earnings, whether 7, 6 or 5 per cent. An arrangement of this kind will undoubtedly raise the intrinsic and market value of all classes of all their securities, and secure the just rights of all concerned.

If appears from the statement of the finance comittee, that the earnings of the road for the half year ending October 1, were \$223,840, leaving the net earnings, \$104,490, all of which was anticlusted to pay bond interest due October 1, which amounts to \$152,860. The directors voted that, in view of the inadequacy of the resources of the road from its traffic, the credit of the company and the condition of the morey market, it was not expedient to negotiate a loss to pay the October interest, and notice is given accordingly.

\$ Michigan Cen RR. 88%

\$ 2000 Erie Ine Bs. 85 100 shs Har RR. 83 22%

2000 Ill Cen RR Bs. 88% 100 de ... 560 32%

10040 Co... 560 88% 200 Reading RR 550 77%

20 shs Nic Fransit. 22% 100 do ... 560 77%

100 do ... 560 23 100 do ... 560 77%

20 do ... 560 23 100 do ... 560 77%

20 do ... 560 23% 100 do ... 560 77%

20 do ... 560 23% 100 do ... 580 77%

20 do ... 560 23% 100 do ... 580 77%

20 Cumb Coal Co... 30% 200 do ... 580 77%

22 Stonington RR. 67% 100 do ... 530 77%

100 Erie RR. 560 46 11 Mich Cen RR. 88%

210 do ... 593 44% 13 do ... 58%

CITY TRADE REFORT.

TUESDAY, Oat 3-5 P. M.

Jenus were quiet, but firm.

Bales of 5,760 bbis. ordinary to choice State and mixed to fancy Western, at \$6.75 a \$7.25; with extra Western and Genesee, at \$7.25 a \$9.25; and 1,500 bbis. Southern, at \$7.25 a \$5.00 for the whole range from mixed to extra, per bbl. Wheat was inactive. The sales reached only 100 bushels prime Canadian white, free, at \$1.56; and 1,200 inferior to fair Southern red, at \$1.30 a \$1.37.

Alout 3,600 bushels rys wire obtained at \$1.16 a \$9.17.

Barley ard cats remained as last noticed. Cora declared to 740. a 750. for Western mixed, with sales of 53,060 bushels.

bushels.

COFEE .-The market was firm, with sales of 1,500 bags Blo, at 11c a 11)/c., and 700 do., at 163/5. a 11c., and 30 do. Jars government, at 183/6.

COTTON .-About 400 a 500 bales were sold, at about

Corron — About 400 a 500 bales were sold, at about yesterday's quotations.

Frammis — To Liverpool, about 3,000 bushels of corn were engaged in chips' begs, at 21,d, about 400 a 500 bales compressed action, at 1,d, 50 hbds. tobacco, gilles deligious and 500 cases India rubber shoos, at 150 pt.